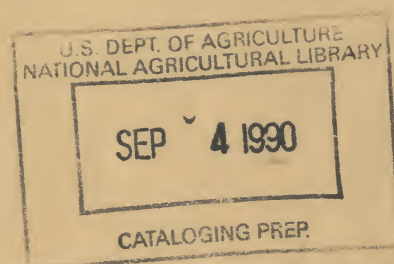


THE BIRDS OF THE
NATIONAL ARBORETUM

By John W. Taylor, Jr.



Washington, D. C.
July, 1947

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INTRODUCTION

With its wide diversity of habitat, coupled with its rustic setting, the National Arboretum is an excellent place for birds. The dense deciduous woodlands, open fields, numerous conifers and large waterways make for a variety not readily found elsewhere.

The woodlands have Scarlet Tanagers, Hooded Warblers, Crested Flycatchers and a great many others. In winter, roving flocks of Kinglets and Titmice find food and shelter among them.

The more open spaces furnish room for the handsome Indigo Buntings, the whimsical Yellow-breasted Chats and the sweet-voiced Bluebirds. Quail nest commonly in suitable localities.

The National Arboretum is the only place within the District of Columbia where the Bald Eagle still nests. From the nest, a gigantic structure on a hill near Bladensburg Road, one has a magnificent view of the city of Washington. The Washington Monument, the many downtown buildings and the Capitol of the United States, which long ago chose this great bird as the National emblem, are all visible.

Many hawks pay visits in Fall and Winter, finding a plentiful food supply in the many rabbits, Squirrels and field-mice which abound in the Arboretum.

The gorgeous, majestic American Egret comes in late summer and Great Blue Herons are with us the year-round.

The open river produces waterfowl not seen elsewhere near Washington. In March the Eastern Branch is often thronged with them.

In the following pages, is an attempt to tabulate the different species recorded in the Arboretum, and to give their status therein. Virtually all of those listed have actually been seen, with all chance occurrences in the Hypothetical or Probable List. The area has been studied for but a very short while and the work is still far from complete.

THE BIRDS OF THE NATIONAL
ARBORETUM

HORNED GREBE - *Colymbus auritus*

Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor. This grebe prefers the larger open bodies of water, but occasionally occurs inland in smaller lakes and rivers, especially in migration.

PIED-BILLED GREBE - *Podilymbus podiceps*

Common migrant. The little "dab-chick," as it is often called, is frequently recorded in spring and fall on the Anacostia River and its tributaries located adjacent to the Arboretum.

GREAT BLUE HERON - *Ardea herodias*

Fairly common permanent resident. This big "crane" often feeds in the smaller ponds located within the Arboretum. It is most common in September, becoming less so as colder weather advances. Though it occurs commonly through-out the summer it is doubtful that it breeds in the near vicinity, as this species breeds chiefly in large, concentrated colonies. Those seen in summer are probably un-mated birds or non-breeders.

AMERICAN EGRET - *Casmerodius albus egretta*

Common visitor in late summer. Occurs from July to October. This big "white crane" wanders somewhat after the breeding season and often large numbers may concentrate in this area.

SNOWY EGRET - *Egretta thula thula*

Very rare late summer visitor. Has increased considerably due to protection, and in August and September its post-breeding wandering may bring it to this area.

LITTLE BLUE HERON - *Florida caerula caerula*

Almost all individuals of this species recorded hereabouts are in immature plumage. of a more southerly breeding range, young birds tend to wander into the North. This species is fairly common in the Arboretum from middle July to the last of September.

GREEN HERON - *Butorides virescens virescens*

Summer resident, feeding commonly on the small Arboretum ponds, as well as on the adjacent Anacostia. Arrives in early April and usually leaves before the first week of October.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON - *Nycticorax nycticorax hoacti*

Common permanent resident, less abundant in mid-winter. A small roost, consisting of 15-20 birds is located across the river from the Arboretum and herons feed often in the small ponds.

AMERICAN BITTERN - *Botaurus lentiginosus*

Rare migrant, stopping briefly in April and October, and keeping well hidden in the marshes. This species is less common now than formerly.

LEAST BITTERN - *Ixobrychus exilis exilis*

One pair usually is seen each summer in the marshes in the Kenilworth-Arboretum area.

MALLARD - *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*

Occurs chiefly as a migrant, more common in fall, particularly in November, when small migrating flocks often stop in for a rest.

BLACK DUCK - *Anas rubripes tristis*

Resident from October to April in the marshy swamps. Rare, but regular, and seldom remains for any length of time. The area is too well-populated to suit ducks and they always soon clear out.

GREAT BLUE
HERON





WATER
FOWL

BALDPATE - *Mareca americana*

Uncommon migrant, more frequently observed in Spring. On March 15, 1947, 7 Baldpates were seen on the river, adjacent to the Arboretum. They rested and preened on the mud-flats and dabbled in the water at considerable length.

HF

PINTAIL - *Dafila acuta tizhou*

Rare winter visitor. This species winters commonly at Roaches Run Wildfowl Sanctuary in near-by Virginia, and occasionally wander up the Eastern Branch this far.

HF

GREEN-WINGED TEAL - *Nettion carolinense*

Rare migrant, even more so in Spring. During migration, wedges of ducks are often seen high above the Anacostia. These flocks consist chiefly of Black Ducks and Mallards, but are often sprinkled with little pint-sized birds, no doubt this species.

HF

BLUE-WINGED TEAL - *Querquedula discors*

Rare, but regular in Spring. Passes through this area later than other ducks, occurring chiefly in late March or April. Almost unknown in Fall.

HF

SHOVELLER - *Spatula clypeata*

The "spoon-bill" is nowhere common in the East. In the Kenilworth-Arboretum area it is quite regular, but in small numbers, in migration, especially in Spring.

HF

WOOD DUCK - *Aix sponsa*

May occur at any time through-out the year but is more likely in Spring migration. This, the gaudiest of our water-fowl, is, unlike other ducks, apparently increasing in abundance.

HF

REDHEAD - *Hydroca americana*

Migrant, almost unknown in Fall, but sometimes occurs in large numbers in Spring. A Flock was present throughout the entire month of March, 1947.

RING-NECKED DUCK- *Hydroca collaris*

Though far from common, this bird is probably the most regular of the diving ducks. Unlike the other "bay ducks" it prefers smaller bodies of fresh water and finds this area attractive in spring migration. May occur in Fall.

CANVASBACK- *Hydroca volineria*

The lordly Canvasback is of very irregular occurrence hereabouts. At present, it appears in small numbers in Spring, but not in every year.

SCAUP DUCK- *Hydroca marila*

Uncommon migrant. Sometimes fairly large large flocks raft occasionally on the Anacostia, especially in Spring. On March 29-31, about 50 scaups, both lesser and greater, were seen on the river. (1947)

BUFFLEHEAD- *Charitonetta albeola*

Irregular migrant. Was common during March, 1947, 1-4 individuals being present from the 8th to the 31st. The dainty little Bufflehead is a diver, but likes the smaller bays and inlets rather than the sea-coast.

OLD-SHAW- *Clangula hyemalis*

This bird, which is associated in our minds with bleak wintry wastes, breeds along the arctic coast and winters on the northern sea-coasts. There is, however, one record for the Arboretum area: March 17-30, 1947, when 2-5 birds were seen by reputable observers on the adjacent Anacostia.

AMERICAN MERGANSER- *Mergus merganser americanus*

Common resident from November to April. The big, ungainly "sheldrake" finds plenty of fish in the many lakes, ponds and river near the Arboretum to his liking.



BALDPATES visited the Arboretum in March, 1947--(see Page 3)

TURKEY VULTURE - *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*

Common visitor throughout the year, though it is a doubtful breeder. Possessed of marvelous powers of wing, buzzards soar over the Arboretum, scanning the landscape for carrion, though the nest site may be quite distant.

BLACK VULTURE - *Coragyps atratus atratus*

Rare visitor. May be expected in all seasons, but more likely in winter.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK - *Accipiter velox velox*

Occurs from October to May. Never common, but the best month for it is November.

COOPER'S HAWK - *Accipiter cooperi*

Commonest of the accipiters hereabouts. Noted chiefly ^{in fall}, but can be seen from October to May.

RED-TAILED HAWK - *Buteo borealis borealis*

Red-tails are common visitors throughout the winter and early spring, but none breed in the vicinity at present, though they probably have in fairly recent years.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK - *Buteo lineatus lineatus*

Status somewhat similar to Red-tailed, but less common. Mid-winter finds it in largest numbers.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK - *Buteo platyterus platyterus*

chiefly a migrant. Unlike other raptors, it migrates northward in pairs. April is its best month in the National Arboretum.

SPARROW HAWK - *Falco sparverius sparverius*

Common permanent resident, nesting in the outbuildings and paying rent by consuming large numbers of mice and injurious insects. At least 3 pairs nest within the grounds.

BALD EAGLE - *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*

The Bald Eagle is the Arboretum's main ornithological attraction. A pair nests within a stone's throw of Bladensburg Road, N.E., within the District of Columbia. The nest, which is approximately 5 ft. in diameter, is roughly 75 feet up in large Maple. The birds frequent the nest area year round.

MARSH HAWK - *Circus hudsonius*

Fairly common migrant over the marshy Anacostia. Seen most frequently in fall.

OSPREY - *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*

Occurs from March to November but is usually not seen except in late summer and fall when individuals wander up from the Potomac.

BOB-WHITE or QUAIL - *Colinus virginianus virginianus*

Common permanent resident. The National Arboretum is one of relatively few places in the District where Quail still nest.

SORA - *Porzana Carolina*

Fall migrant, sometimes common in the adjacent marshes.

FLORIDA GALLINULE - *Gallinula chloropus cackennans*

A bird of this species was recorded on May 25, 1946 in the nearby Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens.

COOT - *Fulica americana americana*

Rather rare migrant on the near-by water-ways.

KILLDEER - *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*

Permanent resident. Common in summer, and large flocks feed on the Anacostia mud-flats through-out the winter.



At least two pairs of SPARROW HAWKS nest in the
National Arboretum



WOODCOCK - *Philohela minor*

Occurs chiefly as a migrant, but individuals have been seen in July and August, which may indicate breeding. Frequents boggy bottomland swamps, preferably alder.

WILSON'S SNIFE - *Capella delicata*

These birds are fast becoming rare on the Atlantic Coast. The presence of two individuals on April 6, 1945 is interesting if not spectacular.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER - *actitis macularia*

Common in late summer and early fall, and a few in early spring. Probably doesn't breed too near the Arboretum.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER - *Grenya solitaria solitaria*

Uncommon migrant, though quite regular. Mid-April finds its numbers at their peak.

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS - *Icterus melanoleucus*

Migrant. Quite rare because the area is too civilized for such a wild, wary bird.

HERRING GULL - *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*

Abundant winter resident, feeding largely on the offal and dead fish ^{created} by pollution in the Anacostia. They are seldom seen before really cold weather sets in, and their numbers diminish rapidly as the temperature rises in spring. They are just about all gone by the 12th week of April.

RING-BILLED GULL - *Larus delawarensis*

Somewhat less common than the Herring Gull, with which it associates. Arrives in late November and leaves in late March or early April.

COMMON TERN - *Sterna hirundo hirundo*

Irregular fall visitor. A flock of about 50 was observed on September 27, 1946, over the Eastern Branch, next to the Arboretum.

BLACK TERN - *Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*

A rare migrant, more likely in fall, but has been recorded in Spring.

MOORING DOVE - *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*

Permanent resident. Quite common from March to November, but less abundant in mid-winter. Breeds in the National Arboretum.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO - *Coccyzus americanus*

Fairly common summer resident in the open deciduous woods, where its characteristic cackling is heard from May to September.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO - *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

Uncommon visitor, occurring chiefly as a migrant, though it may breed rarely. The Black-bill is the less common of the two cuckoos hereabouts.

SCREECH OWL - *Otus asio asio*

Permanent resident, varying in abundance. In some years a pair nests within the grounds, in others is almost totally absent.

BARRED OWL - *Strix varia varia*

This species is quite common in some nearby areas, but is an uncommon winter visitor in the Arboretum, as there are no woodlands extensive enough to all breeding.

WHIP-POOR-WILL - *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*

Very rare in migration. This "goatsucker" loves the deep woods and occurs elsewhere only when forced to do so during migratory flights.

NIGHTHAWK- *Chordeiles minor minor*

Summer resident, though it is highly doubtful if they breed in the National Arboretum. Birds nesting on roof-tops in the city often range far over the city.

##

CHIMNEY SWIFT- *Chaetura pelagica*

Feeds commonly over the Arboretum from April to October, but does not breed there because of the lack of suitable nest sites.

##

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD- *archilochus colubris*

Fairly common summer resident from April to September.

##

BELTED KINGFISHER- *megascops alcyon alcyon*

Permanent resident, more common in migration and rare in mid-winter. One pair usually nests near the Arboretum each year.

##

FLICKER- *Colaptes auratus luteus*

Permanent resident, somewhat less common in mid-winter. Large numbers of migrating Flickers are seen April and October.

##

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER- *Centurus carolinus*

Regarded as an uncommon winter visitor, though there are scattered summer records. Definitely has not bred in the National Arboretum in recent years.

##

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER- *melanerpes erythrocephalus*

Permanent Resident, fluctuating in abundance. The Arboretum is well-suited to Red-heads, its high upland oaks, being well liked by this bird. Doesn't breed in every year.

##

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER- *Sphyrapicus varius varius*

Uncommon visitor from October to May.

HAIRY WOODPECKER - *Dryobates villosus villosus*

Fairly common permanent resident. Some years two different pair breed within the grounds.

DOWNY WOODPECKER - *Dryobates pubescens pubescens*

Common permanent resident. 2-3 pair nest each year within the National Arboretum.

EASTERN KINGBIRD - *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Common summer resident from April to September, when it becomes the most conspicuous bird in the Arboretum. It is often seen pursuing the Bald Eagles, Sparrow Hawks and Crows, driving them away from its nest site.

CRESTED FLYCATCHER - *Myiarchus crinitus crinitus*

Common summer resident in the deciduous woodlands, where it, like the Kingbird is quite a raucous fellow, tolerating nothing from any other bird, large or small.

PHOEBE - *Sayornis phoebe*

Resident from March to October. Of very rare occurrence in winter. Several nests are usually placed each year beneath the small bridges spanning the branch.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER - *Empidonax verisicens*

Fairly common summer resident in low, moist woodlands. May to September

LEAST FLYCATCHER - *Empidonax minimus*

Migrant. Not common. Would probably pass through unnoticed in May and September except for its distinctive call-note

WOOD PEWEE - *Myiarchus virens*

Common summer resident, arriving in early May and departing in September.



The KINGBIRD is a conspicuous summer resident. (Pg. 10)



THE BIRD IS A SPARROW OF THE WESTERN SPECIES (P. 1)

HORNED LARK - *Otocoris alpestris praticola*

Uncommon winter visitant, occurring sparingly in the open fields. More often seen flying over.

TREE SWALLOW - *Iridoprocne bicolor*

Migrant, occasionally in large numbers. Passes through in April and September.

BANK SWALLOW - *Riparia riparia riparia*

Summer resident, nesting locally in the mud-banks of the Eastern Branch or Anacostia River. Arrives in April; departs in September.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW - *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serrapennae*

Occasionally seen over the river, at any time from April to October.

BARN SWALLOW - *Hirundo erythrogaster*

Abundant summer resident. Seen constantly skimming over the fields and meadows, and nesting in the more open of the ^{tool} barnhouses.

BLUE JAY - *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*

Common permanent resident. Gathers in small flocks in fall and winter.

CROW - *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*

Abundant permanent resident, nesting and wintering in large numbers.

FISH CROW - *Corvus ossifragus*

Permanent Resident, rare in winter and fairly common in summer.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE - *Parus carolinensis carolinensis*

Common permanent resident. Nests early and young are on the wing by June.

TUFTED TITMOUSE - *Basolophalus bicolor*

Common permanent resident, singing cheerfully the year round. More common in winter.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH - *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*

Permanent Resident. The National Arboretum is one of the few places within the District where this Nuthatch breeds.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH - *Sitta canadensis*

This species is a lover of conifer forests, and stops by the Arboretum chiefly in migration, which may occur at any time from October thru May. Is more common in some years than in others.

BROWN CREEPER - *Certhia familiaris americana*

Uncommon winter visitant, from October to April.

HOUSE WREN - *Troglodytes aedon aedon*

Common summer resident, nesting in almost any situation. Occurs from April to September.

WINTER WREN - *Tannus hiemalis hiemalis*

Uncommon winter visitant, October to April

CAROLINA WREN - *Thryothorus ludovicianus*

Common permanent resident, somewhat less so in winter.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN - *Helminthophila palustris*

Fairly common in the summer, frequenting the extensive cat-tail marshes bordering the Anacostia. Occurs until October, and rarely, all winter.

MOCKINGBIRD - *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*

Common permanent resident. Somewhat less so in winter.

CATBIRD - Dumetella carolinensis

Common resident in the tangles and shrubbery from April to October.

BROWN THRASHER - Toxostoma rufum

The three mimids are all regular visitors to the Arboretum. This one occurs from April to October, and breeds commonly.

ROBIN - Turdus migratorius migratorius

Abundant summer resident and few individuals are present almost every Winter.

WOOD THRUSH - Hylocichla mustelina

Common summer resident from April to September, when its flute-like "E-O-LEE" rings out from the woodlands through-out.

HERMIT THRUSH - Hylocichla guttata guttata

Tolerably common migrant, and a few birds usually spend the Winter. Expect it from October to April.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH - Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni

Fairly common migrant in May and October.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH - Hylocichla minima aliciae

Status similar to the olive-backed, though perhaps it is less common.

VEERY - Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens

Uncommon migrant. Earlier than the other Thrushes, arriving in the 1st week of April, weather permitting. Passes through practically unnoticed in October.

BLUEBIRD - sialis sialis sialis

Permanent Resident. One pair usually nests within the grounds and flocks of 5-20 are common in winter.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER - *Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*

Of uncommon occurrence in July and August. After the breeding season, they tend to wander and are then recorded in the Arboretum. Has not bred in recent years.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET - *Regulus satrapa satrapa*

Common winter visitant from October to April.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET - *Corthylio calendula calendula*

Common migrant; rare in winter. Migrants are seen March, April and October, November.

CEDAR WAXWING - *Bombicilla cedrorum*

Permanent Resident. The Waxwing is a gregarious species and are seen ~~for~~ⁱⁿ large flocks from September to May. It is a late nester, not beginning until July. There are records for summer, but as yet no positive evidence of breeding.

STARLING - *Sturna vulgaris vulgaris*

Abundant permanent resident at present, but has not always been. Was introduced into the United States from Europe in 1891, and was first hereabouts in 1912. Has increased very rapidly, as most species tend to do when naturalized in a foreign country.

WHITE-EYED VIREO - *Vireo griseus griseus*

Common summer resident in the low, wet shrubbery where its queer "song" is heard, though the bird remains unseen.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO - *Vireo flavifrons*

Tolerably common summer resident in the open woodlands. April to September.

BLUE-HEADED (SOLITARY) VIREO - *Vireo solitarius solitarius*

Rather rare migrant, more often observed in Spring than in Fall.

RED-EYED VIREO - *Vireo olivaceus*

Abundant summer resident. The woodlots are often filled to capacity with these birds.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER - *Mniotilta varia*

Though this species is listed as a breeder in the Washington area, there has been no recent evidence of it doing so in the National Arboretum. Is, however, fairly common in migration during April and September.

WORM-EATING WARBLER - *Helminthos vermivorus*

The wooded hillsides and ravines of the Arboretum should be especially attractive to this species, but, strangely enough, it is an uncommon migrant and rare summer resident.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER - *Vermivora chrysoptera*

Rare migrant. May and August, September.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER - *Vermivora pinus*

Status similar to Goldenwing's.

PARULA WARBLER - *Comphylthypis americana americana*

Abundant migrant and, when conditions are favorable, and uncommon breeder. April to September.

YELLOW WARBLER - *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*

Common summer resident, frequenting willows fringing the ponds and the river. Late April to September

MAGNOLIA WARBLER - *Dendroica magnolia*

Common migrant in May. Somewhat less so in the less pronounced fall migration in August and September.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER- *Dendroica caerulescens* c.

Common migrant in May and September. Is seldom seen, but betrays ~~but~~ its presence by its lisping, dreamy song.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER- *Dendroica virens virens*

Migrant. Common in May and somewhat less so in Fall.

MYRTLE WARBLER- *Dendroica coronata*

Abundant migrant in April and October. Also a fairly common winter visitor.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER- *Dendroica fusca*

Rather rare migrant in May and September.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER- *Dendroica pennsylvanica*

Common migrant in May. Infrequent in Fall migration.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER- *Dendroica castanea*

Uncommon migrant. More often recorded in Fall.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER- *Dendroica striata*

Abundant Migrant. May and August, September. Last to leave in Spring and one of the first to arrive in fall.

PINE WARBLER- *Dendroica pensil pensil*

Migrant; not common. Occurs in mixed woods in migration.

PRAIRIE WARBLER- *Dendroica discolor discolor*

Rather rare summer resident within the Arboretum, though it is often common in the near-by countryside.

PALM WARBLER- *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*

Common migrant. One of the hardiest of warblers, it arrives in late March and, in Fall, often stays well into October.

WATER-THRUSH - *Seiurus motacilla*

Occurs chiefly as a migrant in April and September, but may breed in suitable localities.

KENTUCKY WARBLER - *Geothlypis formosus*

Summer resident, varying in abundance. In some years common, in others quite rare.

YELLOW-THROAT - *Geothlypis trichas trichas*

Common summer resident. Prefers the wet places, but high weeds, even in dry upland fields, are a favorite habitat. April to September.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT - *Icteria virens virens*

This weird-acting species is a tolerably common summer resident. It is quite secretive in habits and its "crazy" song is often the only clue to its presence.

HOODED WARBLER - *Wilsonia citrina*

Common summer resident from May to September. Its song is quite distinctive, and may be rendered verbally as "wee, weeter, WEETED".

OVENBIRD - *Seiurus aurocapillus*

Abundant summer resident in deciduous woodlands, but always keeping close to the ground.

CANADA WARBLER - *Wilsonia canadensis*

Common migrant in May and September.

AMERICAN REDSTART - *Setophaga ruticilla*

Common migrant in May and September, and an uncommon breeder. This species is abundant and well distributed on the North American continent and it is quite puzzling why it does not breed in larger numbers.

ENGLISH SPARROW - *Passer domesticus domesticus*

Common permanent resident around the out-houses and sheds. Not native to this continent, it was first introduced in 1871, and proceeded to increase very rapidly. In recent years, however, it has apparently decreased slightly.

BOBOLINK - *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Tolerably common migrant. Frequents the grassy meadows in April and May and the reedy marshes in fall migration, where they feed on wild rice.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK - *Sturnella magna magna*

Common resident from March to November, and uncommon visitor in mid-winter.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD - *Agelaius phoeniceus* p.

Common permanent resident in the cat-tail marshes. More abundant in winter, when large flocks congregate in the swamps.

ORCHARD ORIOLE - *Icterus spurius*

Common migrant and tolerably common breeder. April to September.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE - *Icterus galbula*

Uncommon migrant and rare breeder. May to September.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD - *Euphagus carolinus*

Uncommon migrant in the wooded swamps. March and October, November.

GRACKLE - *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*

Common resident from March to October. Less common than formerly.

COWBIRD - *Molothrus ater ater*

May occur at any time through-out the year, but is very rare in mid-winter, and uncommon in summer. Common in March, April, May, September and October.

CARDINAL - *Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis*

Abundant permanent resident. Cardinals are said to be non-migratory and remain all their lives near their birthplace unless driven away by food shortages or other natural causes.

SCARLET TANAGER - *Piranga erythromelas*

Abundant migrant and common summer resident, frequenting the upper foliage of the deciduous woods. Arrives in late April and departs in September.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK - *Hedymeles ludovicianus*

Uncommon migrant in May and September.

INDIGO BUNTING - *Passerina cynea*

Abundant summer resident from May to September. A tireless and persistent songster, this species sings all day long and all summer.

PURPLE FINCH - *Carpodacus p. purpureus*

Fairly common visitor from October to April.

PINE SISKIN - *Spinus pinus pinus*

Irregular winter visitant, in some years common, in others almost unknown.

GOLDFINCH - *Spinus tristis tristis*

Common permanent resident, associating chiefly in small groups, except during the nesting season, which does not begin until July.

RED-EYED TOWHEE - *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* e.

Classed as a permanent resident in that a few individuals remain in winter. It is far more common from March, when new migrants arrive, until November, when they depart.

SAVANNAH SPARROW - *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*

Uncommon migrant in old, grown-up fields. March and October.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW - *Ammodramus savannarum australis*

Summer resident; not uncommon. Prefers high, weed-grown fields. Arrives early in Spring, about the 2nd week of April and leaves in October.

VESPER SPARROW - *Poocetes gramineus gramineus*

Common in migration, and perhaps a few breed occasionally in the Arboretum. April and October.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO - *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*

Abundant winter visitant, arriving in October and leaving in April.

TREE SPARROW - *Spizella arborea arborea*

This hardy species usually doesn't reach this far south until late November or December and leaves very early in March.

CHIPPING SPARROW - *Spizella passerina passerina*

Common summer resident, making its nest around the houses. Arrives in April and stays until October.

FIELD SPARROW - *Spizella pusilla pusilla*

Permanent resident, less common in winter. In summer, slow, whistled song is one of the most characteristic of Bird songs in the National Arboretum.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW - *Zonotrichia leucophrys* l.
Rare migrant in April, May and October.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW - *Zonotrichia albicollis*
Abundant migrant and common winter resident.
Large numbers pass through in October and again in April.

FOX SPARROW - *Passerella iliaca iliaca*
Common migrant, and a few winter in sheltered localities. Migrants are seen in March and October, November.

SWAMP SPARROW - *Melospiza georgiana*
Migrant. Sometimes common in October and March.
Keeps to the damp areas near the Anacostia.

SONG SPARROW - *Melospiza melodia melodia*
Common permanent resident, and abundant in migration.

HYPOTHETICAL or PROBABLE LIST

The following species are doubtless of rare occurrence in the National Arboretum, but have never actually been recorded, and are therefore transferred to ^{the} Hypothetical List:

Common Loon

Canada Goose

Gadwall

Hooded Merganser

Bonaparte's Gull

Alder Flycatcher

Purple Martin

Short-billed Marsh Wren

American Pipit

Loggerhead Shrike

Warbling Vireo

Prothonotary Warbler

Tennessee Warbler

Nashville Warbler

Cape May Warbler

N. Water-thrush

Wilson's Warbler

Blue Grosbeak

Evening Grosbeak

Henslow's Sparrow

Lincoln's Sparrow

CONCLUSIONS

A total of 162 species, plus 21 probables, occur in a period of 12 months within the confines of the National Arboretum, encompassing an area of 300-odd acres. Of these, 78 species may be expected to breed.

THE END

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